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Appl. No.: 10/731,745  
Amdt. Dated: 12/12/2006  
NOA Dated: 11/29/2006

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (canceled)
2. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4, 5 or 8, wherein said nanowire is sacrificed during said removal step.
3. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4, 5 or 8, wherein said nanowire comprises a sacrificial template for forming said nanotube.
4. (previously presented): A method for fabricating a nanotube, comprising:  
forming a nanowire;  
depositing at least one sheath of material over said nanowire; and  
removing said nanowire;  
wherein said remaining sheath material comprises said nanotube; and  
wherein said nanotube is formed as an epitaxial casting.
5. (Currently amended): A method ~~for fabricating a nanotube~~ as recited in claim  
4, comprising:  
~~forming a nanowire;~~  
~~depositing at least one sheath of material over said nanowire; and~~  
~~removing said nanowire;~~  
~~wherein said remaining sheath material comprises said nanotube; and~~  
wherein said nanotube is formed from a single-crystalline sheath structure.

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6. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4 or 5, wherein said nanowire comprises a material selected from the group of materials consisting essentially of zinc oxide (ZnO), silicon (Si), gallium nitride (GaN), germanium (Ge), silver (Ag), gold (Au), group II - VI materials, group III - V materials, elemental group IV materials, and metals.

7. (original): A method as recited in claim 6, wherein said sheath comprises a material selected from the group of materials consisting of gallium nitride (GaN), silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), group II - VI materials, group III - V materials, elemental group IV, metals, oxides of the preceding materials, dopants introduced in the preceding materials, and polymers.

8. (previously presented): A method for fabricating a nanotube, comprising:  
forming a nanowire;  
depositing at least one sheath of material over said nanowire; and  
removing said nanowire;  
wherein said remaining sheath material comprises said nanotube;  
wherein said nanowire comprises a material selected from the group of materials consisting essentially of zinc oxide (ZnO), silicon (Si), gallium nitride (GaN), germanium (Ge), silver (Ag), gold (Au), group II - VI materials, group III - V materials, elemental group IV materials, and metals;  
wherein said sheath comprises a material selected from the group of materials consisting of gallium nitride (GaN), silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), group II - VI materials, group III - V materials, elemental group IV, metals, oxides of the preceding materials, dopants introduced in the preceding materials, and polymers; and

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wherein the material selected for said nanotube sheath has a sufficiently similar crystalline structure and lattice constant as the material selected for said nanowire to allow epitaxial growth of said sheath on said nanowire.

9. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4, 5 or 8, wherein said sheath comprises a single longitudinal segment covering said nanowire.

10. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4, 5 or 8, wherein said sheath comprises multiple longitudinal segments covering said nanowire.

11. (original): A method as recited in claim 10, wherein said multiple longitudinal segments are formed utilizing masking techniques.

12. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 4, 5 or 8;  
wherein an array of said nanotubes is fabricated by depositing sheaths over an array of nanowires;  
wherein said array is formed upon a substrate.

13. (currently amended): A method for fabricating a nanotube, comprising:  
forming a sacrificial nanowire template of zinc oxide (ZnO);  
depositing at least one sheath of gallium nitride (GaN) over said nanowire; and  
removing said nanowire;  
wherein said sheath comprises a single-crystalline gallium nitride (GaN) nanotube structure;  
wherein said gallium nitride (GaN) sheath is deposited over said nanowire by epitaxial casting.

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14. (original): A method as recited in claim 13, wherein said nanowire comprises single-crystalline zinc oxide (ZnO).

15. (cancelled):

16. (currently amended): A method as recited in claim ~~[[15]]~~ 13, wherein said epitaxial casting comprises gallium nitride (GaN) chemical vapor deposition.

17. (original): A method as recited in claim 16:  
wherein trimethylgallium and ammonia are used as precursors to said chemical vapor deposition and is fed with argon or nitrogen carrier gas;  
wherein said chemical vapor deposition of GaN is performed at approximately six hundred degrees Celsius (600 °C) to seven hundred degrees Celsius (700 °C).

18. (original): A method as recited in claim 13:  
wherein said gallium nitride (GaN) nanotube has an inner diameter which is in the range from approximately thirty (30 nm) nanometers to two hundred (200 nm) nanometers;  
wherein said gallium nitride (GaN) nanotube has a wall thickness which is in the range from approximately five (5 nm) nanometers to fifty (50 nm) nanometers.

19. (original): A method as recited in claim 13, wherein said nanowire of zinc oxide (ZnO) is removed by subjecting it to elevated temperature in an atmosphere containing hydrogen gas.

20. (original): A method as recited in claim 19:  
wherein said elevated temperature comprises approximately six hundred degrees Celsius (600 °C);

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wherein said atmosphere comprises approximately ten percent (10%) hydrogen gas in an argon gas atmosphere.

21. (original): A method as recited in claim 13, wherein said nanowire of zinc oxide (ZnO) is removed by subjecting said array to chemical etching.

22. (original): A method as recited in claim 21, wherein said chemical etching comprises ammonia etching at sufficiently elevated temperature for removal of said zinc oxide nanowire.

23. (currently amended): A method for fabricating a nanotube, comprising:  
forming a sacrificial nanowire template of a first material;  
forming a sheath of modified said first material over said nanowire; and  
removing said nanowire;  
wherein said sheath is a nanotube structure; and  
wherein said nanowire and said sheath comprise a single-crystalline material;  
wherein said sheath comprises an epitaxial casting.

24. (canceled)

25. (original): A method as recited in claim 23, wherein said sheath is formed on said nanowire by thermal oxidation.

26. (original): A method as recited in claim 23, wherein said nanowire is removed in an etching process.

27. (original): A method as recited in claim 23:  
wherein said first material comprises silicon (Si);

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wherein said modified first material comprises silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>).

28. (original): A method as recited in claim 27, wherein said sheath is formed on said nanowire by a thermal oxidation process in which temperature determines the thickness of said sheath.

29. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 28, wherein the temperature of said thermal oxidation is in the range of from approximately eight hundred degrees Celsius (800 °C) to approximately one thousand degrees Celsius (1000 °C).

30. (currently amended): A method for fabricating a nanotube, comprising:  
forming a sacrificial nanowire template of a first material;  
forming a sheath of modified said first material over said nanowire; and  
removing said nanowire;  
wherein said sheath is a nanotube structure;

wherein said sheath comprises an epitaxial casting;

wherein said first material comprises silicon (Si);  
wherein said modified first material comprises silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>);  
wherein said sheath is formed on said nanowire by a thermal oxidation process in which temperature determines the thickness of said sheath;  
wherein the temperature of said thermal oxidation is in the range of from approximately eight hundred degrees Celsius (800 °C) to approximately one thousand degrees Celsius (1000 °C); and  
wherein said nanowire is removed in an etching process comprising:  
covering the combination of said sheath and nanowire with an etch-resistant material;

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removing the top end of the sheathed nanowire while the sheathed walls of said nanotube are protected by said etch-resistant material;

removing the silicon (Si) nanowire material from within said silicone oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) nanotube; and

removing said etch-resistant material.

31. (original): A method as recited in claim 30, wherein said etch-resistant material comprises a dimer or polymer.

32. (original): A method as recited in claim 31, wherein said etch-resistant material comprises perylene.

33. (original): A method as recited in claim 30, wherein said removing the top end of said sheathed nanowire comprises:

etching in oxygen plasma to remove sufficient depth of said etch-resistant material to expose said sheathed nanowires; and

etching in hydrofluoric acid to remove the metal cap of said nanowire.

34. (previously presented): A method as recited in claim 33, wherein said removal of the silicon (Si) nanowire comprises etching in xenon fluorine (XeF<sub>2</sub>).

35. (original): A method as recited in claim 30, wherein removal of said etch resistant material comprises oxygen plasma etching.

36. (previously presented): A method as recited in 4, 5, or 23, wherein said sheath is formed having a plurality of layers.

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37. (previously presented): A method as recited in 36, wherein each of the plurality of said sheath layers is formed comprises one or more of: different materials, different doping constituents, or different doping layers.